

PROSECUTORS IN DREYFUS CASE GREATLY CONFUSED.

IS SEVERE BLOW TO MERCIER AND ROGET

Friends of the Accused Man Joyful In Consequence.

Colonel Picquart was the only witness on the stand at the Court-martial yesterday—His testimony was a strong arraignment of the Prosecutors of the Prisoner in whose Innocence He Has the Strongest Faith.

(Copyright, 1899, by the Associated Press.) Rennes, Aug. 15.—It was a severe blow to the military set when the Schneider dispatch was made known at 5 o'clock this morning in the refectory and the hotels. It was a source of jubilation to the other side.

General Mercier had greatly emphasized its importance when giving his testimony. His manner was victorious as he handed the alleged letter of Colonel Schneider to the president of the court-martial to be added to and filed with the other papers connected with the trial.

These generals at Rennes have no standing counsel to advise them. They show forensic ability in making speeches when they ought to be giving evidence, but they lack lawyer-like presence and legal tact. Many an advocate would have felt how risky it was to dwell on such a document as an intercepted letter from a military attaché, especially in view of the forgeries with which the secret dossier teemed. After all that has transpired about the letters of military attachés and other matters, the Schneider letter was bound to discredit everything in the secret dossier. These letters were supported by police reports.

Mercier Branded a Donkey. Were they published, the world would read them against. As at least 17 persons in all must have seen them, the authors, real or alleged, would find themselves on the defensive. But these considerations never presented themselves to General Mercier's mind. He believed in the authenticity of his document and pinned his faith to it, is now laughed at everywhere. His best friends call him a donkey, and his enemies rejoice.

Colonel Panizzardi trumps Colonel Schneider's denial of his alleged letter by writing and reading the forgery to the court. General Roget said he (Panizzardi) wrote to the late Signor Rosenzweig, the Italian ambassador, regarding the relations between Colonel Schwarzkoppen and Dreyfus.

Colonel Schneider sends his contradiction to the Figaro from Rome, and Colonel Panizzardi makes use of that paper in telegraphing from Rome to give the lie to the whole of Roget's statement as far as it dealt with the alleged report to Rosenzweig. The Figaro at once telegraphed both communications to Rennes, where they were posted in the hotels for the edification of the patrons.

Roget Is Depressed. The Austrian and Italian embassies attest the genuineness of the Schneider and Panizzardi letters. Roget feels that he has thrown the fat into the fire, and he looked depressed and out of countenance today. So did Roget, who is a stronger man than his reputation, but he showed at the close of his deposition yesterday. But both were tired and pale throughout the tiresome humiliation.

Colonel Picquart is a witness. He was allowed to sit in an armchair, with which the generals had been successively accommodated. Picquart's figure is younger than his years. His face is pleasant. His diction is good, the emphasis never too emphatic, and the articulation seldom overdone. He gives the impression of one who is in for the sun and the wind.

His face is strange, but not unpleasant. The aquiline nose is far too long. The eyes are blue and of poetic expression, but the lips are of a triangular shape. The prevailing expression of his countenance is sad. Still it shows mental serenity.

The Dreyfusites greatly fear for Picquart's life. He is now guarded by them now guard him. He looks a man with an unpropitious star, and he has always been unlucky, unless it be that peace of soul that comes with understanding.

COL. PIQUART ONLY WITNESS OF THE DAY

His Masterful Plea In Behalf of the Prisoner.

Rennes, Aug. 15.—When the second trial by court-martial of Captain Alfred Dreyfus, charged with treason, was resumed in the Lycee at 7:25 this morning, Colonel Picquart, formerly chief of the intelligence department of the war office, was called to the witness stand and continued his deposition, which was interrupted yesterday by the adjournment of the court for the day.

The colonel gave his testimony in a same loud, firm tone of voice that characterized his manner yesterday. He began by declaring he thought it necessary to immediately reply to General Roget's assertions, which he had heard while on the stand. At the onset of Colonel Picquart's remarks, Roget interposed and said he would reply to them.

Continuing, Colonel Picquart proceeded to discuss the secret dossier as being the mainspring of the condemnation of Dreyfus. He took up the documents, successively referring to the trial and addressees of the letter as A and B. Among those present in court were Generals Zurlinden and Billot, former ministers of war, and the president of the court in behalf of the Dreyfus family, for the revision of the prisoner's sentence before the court of cassation, was present this morning to assist M. Demange of counsel for the defense.

Colonel Picquart practically occupied the whole of today's sitting with a masterful presentation of his side of the case. He spoke for five hours, and his voice at the end of that time began to show signs of fatigue. His testimony was followed with the closest attention by the members of the court-martial and by the audience, and during the brief suspension of the court Generals Mercier, Roget, Billot and de Boisdeffre and other witnesses gathered together in groups down the court house grounds and gathered in groups animatedly discussing Picquart's evidence which, though it contained but few new facts, was so cleverly placed before the tribunal and was spoken so effectively that it could not fail to repeat the impression he made yesterday.

Like Balm to Dreyfus. Dreyfus drank in all the witness

words, which came as a balm to the wounds inflicted upon him by Mercier and Roget, and the prisoner frequently and closely scanned the faces of his judges, as though seeking to read their thoughts.

From the standpoint of the spectators the session was the most uneventful of the opening of the trial. Even the confrontation at the end lacked the dramatic force of the similar incidents which have marked almost every previous sitting. Picquart's deposition was a fine performance. Spoken without notes and in view of the mass of facts adduced, it must be ranked as a feat of memory.

The members of the court-martial took copious notes during Picquart's testimony, and it was quite evident that several of the explanations he gave came as a relief. Then, when Picquart concluded, both General Roget and General Mercier jumped up and asked to be heard contradictorily. Colonel Jannet asked General Roget to speak first. He thereupon faced Colonel Picquart, who replied promptly to his questions, which the general delivered in a theatrical manner and with frequent gestures.

General Mercier adopted a quieter demeanor. Neither, however, said anything which could be described as damaging to Colonel Picquart's evidence.

The Secret Dossier.

Colonel Picquart said: "I protest against the allegation that I consented to the communication of the secret dossier to the members of the Dreyfus court-martial without the prisoner's knowledge. I never ordered such communication, and if it was done it was without my cognizance."

"I hasten to add that in my opinion I would have been an insult to the court to believe its members would lend themselves to such machinations. I am ready, I repeat, to reply to every question. I will only point out that all I have said is what I have said. It was published in general terms in the Gaulois, Jan. 7. Having thus explained certain matters, I will continue my deposition."

Then the colonel proceeded to discuss the phrase occurring in the dossier, "I am going to the maneuvers." He said there was no question of probability, but that it was a fact. He pointed out, however, that he had no recollection of the dossier being in his hands until September. This, he pointed out, would have curtailed their period of probation in an entirely unusual manner.

He then discussed the testimony of the experts at the court-martial of 1894. Picquart proceeded to examine the secret dossier, a close analysis of which, he asserted, was particularly necessary, owing to the weight the dossier had given to the members of the court-martial in 1894.

Wanted to See Dossier.

The colonel said it would facilitate his explanation if he were permitted to see the secret dossier, adding: "I have already had it in my hands, but I fear my memory may fail me on some points."

What you ask, replied the president of the court-martial, "is impossible. The minister's orders are absolute. The secret dossier can only be examined under certain conditions."

Colonel Picquart then took up the dossier, and read the following: "I will try to refresh my memory." The witness next explained why Major Du Paty de Clam's translation of the d'Avignon document, which he had handed to the court, was so convincing, and why the document, if it had any meaning whatever, was as applicable to Esterhazy as to Dreyfus.

Regarding the correspondence of the military attaché, the witness demonstrated the insignificance of the information asked for. While Du Paty de Clam's order was in the hands of the court, the witness said, he had been asked to examine the dossier, and he had found it so convincing and so clearly indicated an officer of the second bureau, Picquart maintained that the terms of the correspondence indicated that the officer intended to ask a friend, and not a spy, for the information desired. Many headquarters officers, he pointed out, were on corral and absolutely legitimate matters with the foreign attaché.

Dreyfus Not the Person.

Colonel Picquart then took up the dossier, and read the following: "I will try to refresh my memory." The witness next explained why Major Du Paty de Clam's translation of the d'Avignon document, which he had handed to the court, was so convincing, and why the document, if it had any meaning whatever, was as applicable to Esterhazy as to Dreyfus.

Regarding the correspondence of the military attaché, the witness demonstrated the insignificance of the information asked for. While Du Paty de Clam's order was in the hands of the court, the witness said, he had been asked to examine the dossier, and he had found it so convincing and so clearly indicated an officer of the second bureau, Picquart maintained that the terms of the correspondence indicated that the officer intended to ask a friend, and not a spy, for the information desired. Many headquarters officers, he pointed out, were on corral and absolutely legitimate matters with the foreign attaché.

Dreyfus Not the Person.

Colonel Picquart then took up the dossier, and read the following: "I will try to refresh my memory." The witness next explained why Major Du Paty de Clam's translation of the d'Avignon document, which he had handed to the court, was so convincing, and why the document, if it had any meaning whatever, was as applicable to Esterhazy as to Dreyfus.

Regarding the correspondence of the military attaché, the witness demonstrated the insignificance of the information asked for. While Du Paty de Clam's order was in the hands of the court, the witness said, he had been asked to examine the dossier, and he had found it so convincing and so clearly indicated an officer of the second bureau, Picquart maintained that the terms of the correspondence indicated that the officer intended to ask a friend, and not a spy, for the information desired. Many headquarters officers, he pointed out, were on corral and absolutely legitimate matters with the foreign attaché.

Dreyfus Not the Person.

Colonel Picquart then took up the dossier, and read the following: "I will try to refresh my memory." The witness next explained why Major Du Paty de Clam's translation of the d'Avignon document, which he had handed to the court, was so convincing, and why the document, if it had any meaning whatever, was as applicable to Esterhazy as to Dreyfus.

Regarding the correspondence of the military attaché, the witness demonstrated the insignificance of the information asked for. While Du Paty de Clam's order was in the hands of the court, the witness said, he had been asked to examine the dossier, and he had found it so convincing and so clearly indicated an officer of the second bureau, Picquart maintained that the terms of the correspondence indicated that the officer intended to ask a friend, and not a spy, for the information desired. Many headquarters officers, he pointed out, were on corral and absolutely legitimate matters with the foreign attaché.

Dreyfus Not the Person.

"M. Bertillon said: 'That is the writing of the bordereau.' Bertillon tried to discover where I had obtained the handwriting, but the only information I could give was that it was current and recent handwriting."

Writing In the Bordereau.

"M. Bertillon then suggested that it was tracing, and ended by saying that if it was current handwriting it could only have emanated from some one whose handwriting had been exercised for a year in imitating the handwriting of the bordereau. At M. Bertillon's request I left the photographs with him. When he returned he said he had asked to see the original."

When I saw beyond a doubt that the handwriting of the bordereau was Esterhazy's, and seeing that documents mentioned therein might have been supplied by Esterhazy; that the words 'I am going to the maneuvers' could well apply to Esterhazy, and that Esterhazy had been connected with his disposal to copy a document so voluminous as the 'triumphant manual,' I resolved to consult the secret dossier to see if I could find anything which might be ascribed to Dreyfus and to assure myself whether the dossier contained anything indicating Esterhazy.

Piquart Was Stupefied.

"I frankly admit I was stupefied on reading the secret dossier. I expected to find documents of gravity, interest, and found nothing but documents which might apply just as much to Esterhazy as to Dreyfus, an unimportant document mentioning d'Avignon and a document which it seemed absurd to apply to Dreyfus, namely, the 'Cette canaille de d'Avignon' document."

Lastly, I recognized a report, appended to the dossier, which appeared to be at least as worthless as the second document. It was then evening. I had stayed late alone in the office, and I had to examine the documents thoroughly. I was over during the night, and the next day I explained the whole matter to General de Boisdeffre. I took to him the secret dossier, and he examined the dossier, the petit bleu and the principal papers connected with my investigation of Esterhazy.

"I was then told that he had one or two interviews. But I still see General de Boisdeffre, as he examined the dossier with me, stop before he reached the end and tell me to go into the dossier and give an account of the affair to General Gonz and ask his advice."

Mistake Had Been Made.

"Before starting to see General Gonz I copied a note, four pages in length, which I made Sept. 1, containing my impressions of the Esterhazy affair. When I informed General Gonz of all that had occurred, he remarked, 'So a mistake has been made.'"

"I was then interviewed with General Gonz. I said nothing more until the return of General Gonz, Sept. 15. At that time Esterhazy was at the court-martial."

Next the witness dwelt on the rumors in September, 1896, of the project of replacing Dreyfus by a man of straw, and the discovery of the forged letter, which was connected with the same project. At about the same time the campaign for and against Dreyfus was started by the newspapers.

At this stage of his deposition, Colonel Picquart, who had been speaking for two and a half hours, was visibly tired. He stopped for a moment, and then continued, "I am now going to speak of the military attaché, the witness demonstrated the insignificance of the information asked for. While Du Paty de Clam's order was in the hands of the court, the witness said, he had been asked to examine the dossier, and he had found it so convincing and so clearly indicated an officer of the second bureau, Picquart maintained that the terms of the correspondence indicated that the officer intended to ask a friend, and not a spy, for the information desired. Many headquarters officers, he pointed out, were on corral and absolutely legitimate matters with the foreign attaché."

Wanted to Keep It Quiet.

"They could not," he added, "be attributed to the Dreyfus family, while they contained expressions familiar to Esterhazy, and to whom it would be interesting to hear."

Witness next said he asked permission to inquire into the sources of the information, and he was forbidden to interfere in any way whatsoever. He then interviewed with General Gonz, Sept. 1, Picquart said.

General Gonz asked General Gonz permission to inquire into the sources of the information, and he was forbidden to interfere in any way whatsoever. He then interviewed with General Gonz, Sept. 1, Picquart said.

General Gonz asked General Gonz permission to inquire into the sources of the information, and he was forbidden to interfere in any way whatsoever. He then interviewed with General Gonz, Sept. 1, Picquart said.

General Gonz asked General Gonz permission to inquire into the sources of the information, and he was forbidden to interfere in any way whatsoever. He then interviewed with General Gonz, Sept. 1, Picquart said.

General Gonz asked General Gonz permission to inquire into the sources of the information, and he was forbidden to interfere in any way whatsoever. He then interviewed with General Gonz, Sept. 1, Picquart said.

General Gonz asked General Gonz permission to inquire into the sources of the information, and he was forbidden to interfere in any way whatsoever. He then interviewed with General Gonz, Sept. 1, Picquart said.

General Gonz asked General Gonz permission to inquire into the sources of the information, and he was forbidden to interfere in any way whatsoever. He then interviewed with General Gonz, Sept. 1, Picquart said.

General Gonz asked General Gonz permission to inquire into the sources of the information, and he was forbidden to interfere in any way whatsoever. He then interviewed with General Gonz, Sept. 1, Picquart said.

of the mounted gen d'armes doing duty about the court-martial, died suddenly Thursday. The anti-Dreyfusites openly charge the Dreyfusites with being responsible for the death of the latter, in their accounts of it, print in big headlines:

"Another victim of the Dreyfusites!" "Colonel Lohé blew out of his brains because of attacks in the newspapers friendly to M. Labori, the shooting of the latter, the other story is that death was due to heart disease. It is practically impossible to get at the truth."

At military headquarters it is vehemently denied that Lohé committed suicide. Colonel Lohé had been one of the most conspicuous personages on the scene since the beginning of the trial. At the time of the assault on M. Labori he led the first platoon detached to maintain order on Richmond bridge, the scene of the shooting of the latter.

There he was somewhat abrupt in handling the friends of the wounded lawyer who sought to get near him. His conduct under the painful circumstances was severely commented upon. Colonel Lohé took these attacks to heart, and grew despondent to such a degree that his health was affected. Thenceforward he was obliged to leave the courtroom, and he was obliged to leave the room, saying that he was too ill to remain until the close of the session. Two hours later news of his death leaked out.

What serves to give an air of mystery to the happening was the conflicting statements about the cause of death. Two men who knew Lohé intimately, said they noticed that his mind was gradually being unbalanced by listening to the debates at the Dreyfus trial. Two days ago, they declared, he said it was hopeless to struggle against the Jews, who now have the upper hand, and will avenge the race on "all of us officers of the army."

PICQUART WAS CONVINCING. Stronger Evidence, However, Will Be Needed to Clear Dreyfus.

New York, Aug. 15.—The Rennes correspondent of the Tribune, discussing yesterday's proceedings in the Dreyfus court-martial, called:

"Colonel Picquart's clear, penetrating voice, carrying with it an honest ring, absolutely convincing to all English-speaking spectators in the court room, apparently did much to remove the unfavorable impressions retained by the court after Roget's wholesale affirmation of Captain Dreyfus' guilt and Esterhazy's innocence. Colonel Picquart, however, as formerly, was not a witness of the third bureau of general staff, once had Captain Dreyfus under his orders and supervision, and the following points were established by Colonel Picquart's testimony: The military technicalities of the staff mechanism:

"First, that, contrary to the testimony of General de Boisdeffre, Captain Dreyfus could not have had access to information about the modifications of plans for assembling the 'troupe de couverture' (troops in reserve) which was the subject of the military mobilization, which is one of the subjects enumerated in the dossier; and

"Second, that, also contrary to the evidence of General Mercier, Captain Dreyfus was not the only officer, civil or military, who had access to the information indicated by other documents mentioned in the dossier. Colonel Picquart showed, for instance, that the alleged mysterious firing manual was not a state secret, and that copies of it were given to any officer undergoing staff instruction who came to ask for it."

General de Boisdeffre was expressed at another portion of Colonel Picquart's testimony, which disclosed the fact that some of the most important plans and documents were entrusted to junior officers, and kept in a room at the war office accessible to visitors, where Colonel Picquart and other foreign military attachés were received once a week.

"These facts, developed with admirable cleverness in Colonel Picquart's testimony, and which, as we have seen, still under the spell of the impression, swashbuckler affirmations of the galaxy of generals, all the points in favor of the accused, the alleged mysterious firing manual was not a state secret, and that copies of it were given to any officer undergoing staff instruction who came to ask for it."

General de Boisdeffre was expressed at another portion of Colonel Picquart's testimony, which disclosed the fact that some of the most important plans and documents were entrusted to junior officers, and kept in a room at the war office accessible to visitors, where Colonel Picquart and other foreign military attachés were received once a week.

"These facts, developed with admirable cleverness in Colonel Picquart's testimony, and which, as we have seen, still under the spell of the impression, swashbuckler affirmations of the galaxy of generals, all the points in favor of the accused, the alleged mysterious firing manual was not a state secret, and that copies of it were given to any officer undergoing staff instruction who came to ask for it."

General de Boisdeffre was expressed at another portion of Colonel Picquart's testimony, which disclosed the fact that some of the most important plans and documents were entrusted to junior officers, and kept in a room at the war office accessible to visitors, where Colonel Picquart and other foreign military attachés were received once a week.

"These facts, developed with admirable cleverness in Colonel Picquart's testimony, and which, as we have seen, still under the spell of the impression, swashbuckler affirmations of the galaxy of generals, all the points in favor of the accused, the alleged mysterious firing manual was not a state secret, and that copies of it were given to any officer undergoing staff instruction who came to ask for it."

General de Boisdeffre was expressed at another portion of Colonel Picquart's testimony, which disclosed the fact that some of the most important plans and documents were entrusted to junior officers, and kept in a room at the war office accessible to visitors, where Colonel Picquart and other foreign military attachés were received once a week.

"These facts, developed with admirable cleverness in Colonel Picquart's testimony, and which, as we have seen, still under the spell of the impression, swashbuckler affirmations of the galaxy of generals, all the points in favor of the accused, the alleged mysterious firing manual was not a state secret, and that copies of it were given to any officer undergoing staff instruction who came to ask for it."

General de Boisdeffre was expressed at another portion of Colonel Picquart's testimony, which disclosed the fact that some of the most important plans and documents were entrusted to junior officers, and kept in a room at the war office accessible to visitors, where Colonel Picquart and other foreign military attachés were received once a week.

"These facts, developed with admirable cleverness in Colonel Picquart's testimony, and which, as we have seen, still under the spell of the impression, swashbuckler affirmations of the galaxy of generals, all the points in favor of the accused, the alleged mysterious firing manual was not a state secret, and that copies of it were given to any officer undergoing staff instruction who came to ask for it."

General de Boisdeffre was expressed at another portion of Colonel Picquart's testimony, which disclosed the fact that some of the most important plans and documents were entrusted to junior officers, and kept in a room at the war office accessible to visitors, where Colonel Picquart and other foreign military attachés were received once a week.

"These facts, developed with admirable cleverness in Colonel Picquart's testimony, and which, as we have seen, still under the spell of the impression, swashbuckler affirmations of the galaxy of generals, all the points in favor of the accused, the alleged mysterious firing manual was not a state secret, and that copies of it were given to any officer undergoing staff instruction who came to ask for it."

General de Boisdeffre was expressed at another portion of Colonel Picquart's testimony, which disclosed the fact that some of the most important plans and documents were entrusted to junior officers, and kept in a room at the war office accessible to visitors, where Colonel Picquart and other foreign military attachés were received once a week.

"These facts, developed with admirable cleverness in Colonel Picquart's testimony, and which, as we have seen, still under the spell of the impression, swashbuckler affirmations of the galaxy of generals, all the points in favor of the accused, the alleged mysterious firing manual was not a state secret, and that copies of it were given to any officer undergoing staff instruction who came to ask for it."

General de Boisdeffre was expressed at another portion of Colonel Picquart's testimony, which disclosed the fact that some of the most important plans and documents were entrusted to junior officers, and kept in a room at the war office accessible to visitors, where Colonel Picquart and other foreign military attachés were received once a week.

ALL HAIL TO HEROES.

(Continued from page 1.)

the shade of the trees. Following will be the menu:

Fried Spring Chicken.
Cold Boiled Ham.
Veal Loaf.
Pickles.
Vinaigrette.
Pineapple Sherbet.
Cake.
Coffee.
Fruit.

The forty-five maid of honor chosen to pin the state's medals on the volunteers are representative of the beauty of Utah's daughters. They will be arrayed in white gowns, with red and blue sashes, and the function they are to perform will be a pretty feature of the reception ceremonies. The complete list of the maid of honor is:

Salt Lake City—Villette Pearl, Lennie Savage, Margaret Young, Mary Margolis, Julia Winter, Lizzie Anderson, Martha Walker, Emma Lant, Birdie Dwyer, Alice Miller.

Ogden—Georgia Tyne, Edith Gourley, Nettie Boyce, Ida May Driver, Emma E. Smith, Mary E. Smith, Nora E. Smith.

Provo—Belle Monahan, Rose Young, Alice Smoot, Lydia Jones.
Levan—Della Torgerson, Ruth Smith, Mary E. Smith, Nora E. Smith, Nora E. Smith.

Manti—Lillie Bench, Eloise Vorhes, Kate Crawford, Magnolia Hougaard, Sarah Ahlstrom.
Park City—Cora Snyder, Mamie Pearson, Brigham City—La Von Pierce, Gunnison—Miss Christensen, Morris—Miss Helms.

Eureka—Nora Councilman, Mary Haynes, Eliza Mangum.
Mercur—Tess Harris.
Bountiful—Miss Helen Duncan.
Springville—Katie Stevenson, Carrie Reynolds, Pearl Daly.

Major Young's Position.

Whether or not Major Richard W. Young will ride a mount or be in a carriage in the parade or merely review as with the governor and his staff will not be known until the parade forms, but the probabilities are that the leader of the batteries in the parade will be the campaigner who takes the post of highest honor in the marching column. If left to a vote of the people they would unanimously decree that Major Young must be in the marching column.

The question of Major Young's position in the parade was discussed yesterday at the meeting of the executive committee of the governor. It was decided that the people would be very much disappointed if he were not in the line of march, so everybody could see him and shout hurrahs for the hero. It was General Penrose's opinion that he should sit with the governor and his staff and specially invited guests in the reviewing stand, this because of the mayor's nomination to the Philippine judiciary.

It was agreed, however, that Governor Wells should consult with Major Young upon arrival in Ogden to ascertain his wishes regarding the matter. Immediately to General Penrose, who will govern himself according to Major Young's determination as expressed to the governor.

In the Reviewing Stand.

The reviewing stand on Fourth South street will be located by the mayor, the governor and his staff, state officials, President Snow and the orators. Captain Arthur H. Lee and Colonel Kitten of the British army, who are now visiting Salt Lake City, will be among the specially invited guests. As the parade passes in review column will be lowered, and will sound three times, the first time when the reviewing stand will be driven to Liberty park in fourteen carriages, escorted by the United States cavalry troop.

Children and the Streets.

All school children are expected to meet at the South street from Third to Sixth East to cheer the volunteers. Police will protect them from interference or from older persons obstructing their view of the parade, but the contrary will expect their teachers to be on hand to assist in preserving order.

Only the sidewalks on South Temple street will be allowed to be occupied by the reviewing stand, and that half of all other streets will be kept clear for the marching column. The police and all other officers will strictly enforce the rule that no one is to be on the sidewalks during the parade.

Sets In the Grand Stand.

Governor Wells yesterday issued the following invitation and notice: "Our senator and representative in congress, members of the legislature, judges, and other officers, federal officers, military officers, parents of deceased soldiers, made of honor, all members of the general committee and officers of the Red Cross, and all other persons who are interested in the patriotic cause are invited to occupy places upon the grand stand at Liberty park. In case any of these have not received admission tickets, they will send an application to G. B. Wells, State Park of Utah, Main street, up to time the parade passes Brigham Young monument."

The grand stand, which is decorated with the wealth of shade surrounding it thousands may see and hear the patriotic ceremonies in comfort. The seating capacity is about 1,500.

Fund Still Growing.

The subscriptions to the volunteer celebration fund yesterday yielded a respectable total of \$12,668. To the previous day's total were added the following contributions: Mrs. Joseph L. Rawlins, \$50; citizens of Layton, \$9.25; citizens of Ogden, \$12.50; E. D. Hobbs, \$10; C. S. Martin, \$5; Hon. John Parry remitted the results of additional collections by himself at Cedar City, E. L. Clark of Parowan and George Williams of Kanab, Utah, \$12.66. To the previous day's total were added the following contributions: Mrs. Joseph L. Rawlins, \$50; citizens of Layton, \$9.25; citizens of Ogden, \$12.50; E. D. Hobbs, \$10; C. S. Martin, \$5; Hon. John Parry remitted the results of additional collections by himself at Cedar City, E. L. Clark of Parowan and George Williams of Kanab, Utah, \$12.66.

After the expenses of the celebration and the transportation of the batteries from San Francisco to their destination, the amounting to probably 50 per cent of the fund, the residue will be given to the volunteers. Treasurer Morris will mail checks to the beneficiaries.

Rapid Transit's Courtesy.

In response to an appeal for a cash contribution to the volunteers' celebration and gift fund, President Cannon of the Rapid Transit company sent the following letter to Governor Wells: "Nothing young of Aug. 14, the Rapid Transit company is pleased to welcome the reviewing Utah in Ogden by tendering the freedom of its cars during the reception by citizens, extending to the ovation to be given at Saltair on the 23d, and orders will be given to conduct no fare during such time from the wearer of the uniform or designation of members of the Utah battery."

"It would also gladly tender the use of a special car to run from the depot to the entrance of the reviewing grounds—thence after review to the reception grounds and return, for any soldiers who would like to march in review, but do not feel equal to taking the whole route."

Welcomes Arches and Flowers.

The great triumphal arch on Main street was finished last night. It, with the arch of welcome at the Oregon Short Line depot and the one at Liberty park is the feature of the city's decorations. A pretty incident in the returning soldiers march down Main street will be groups of young ladies dressed in white with red and blue sashes, showering bouquets of flowers upon the brave boys.

Excursion Trains.

from the Tinian boys on the Southern Pacific train designated the Short Line special to go home on leaving this city at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, arriving at Eureka at 11 o'clock. Time for the reception awaiting them.

The Oregon Short Line has made a rate of \$1 to Ogden and return on the special leaving this morning at 6, 7, 8 and 9:45.

A special Rio Grande Western train will leave Park City this morning at 5:35 and return, leaving this city at 11 p. m.

SPECIAL MEDALS FOR HEROES.

Scores of Tokens of Regards For the Volunteers.

When these volunteers who reside in distant parts of the state arrive home they will find awaiting them a welcome as royal as will be given all of the state's heroes in this city today. Many of the Salt Lake boys will also be made the recipients of special honors from the city of adoption. Tokens of regard for distinguished services will be conferred, and it will be many days before the conferring of honors ceases.